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TREATISE
ON
HERALDRY.

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A N E S S A Y

ON

H E R A L D R Y.

SECOND EDITION.

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DEDICATION.

Midsomer Norton, Somerset,

May 1st, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR,

Allow me the pleasure of testifying my esteem,
by requesting you to accept the dedication of this Essay on
Heraldry.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

JACOB FREDERICK Y. MOGG,

Member of the British Archaeological Association.

To

EDWARDS BEADON, ESQUIRE,

Highlands, near Tavaton.

INTRODUCTION.

ALTHOUGH since the visitations of the Heralds have been discontinued, the bearing of arms has ceased to be the privilege of any particular class in this country, it may not be altogether unprofitable to inquire what are the principles on which the science is based, and very shortly to elucidate the rules of blazoning and marshalling, on the knowledge of which the art of Heraldry nearly entirely depends.

Sir John Fern is of opinion that we derived the art of heraldry from the Egyptians, from their hieroglyphics; Mr. Leigh, in his *Accidents of Heraldry*, speaks of the Jews as adopting the use of arms, and doubtless the different tribes did use badges or cognizances; but the general opinion is, that the use of armorial ensigns in England, as a distinction of honour, was not adopted until the time of Henry III., although many coats of arms were borne as far back as the time of the Conqueror,—as Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, who bore azure, a wolf's head erased, argent, and Roger Montgomery, Earl of Arundel, who bore azure, a lion rampant, within a bordure, or. (See *Union of Houses*, pp. 57

and 104.) This last opinion seems to possess more weight, for, as during the crusades, and the early wars with France, the Barons and Knights fought in complete armour, the crest attached to the helmet, or the badges embroidered on their flags, were the only means by which a chief could be known to his retainers, or one baron could be distinguished from another. As time advanced, the heralds, who had long been established in England, although not incorporated until the time of Richard III., were intrusted with the entire management of the rules relating to the bearing of arms ; and they were ordered “to enter into all churches, castles, houses, and other places, to survey and revise all coats of arms and crests, to make visitations, and to register the pedigrees and marriages of the nobility and gentry; and, at their visitations, to punish, with disgrace and fine, all such as should usurp other men’s achievements, and to make infamous all such as should unduly take upon themselves the title of esquire or gentleman.”

The visitations of the heralds were continued until the beginning of the last century, when they were entirely done away with. Since this time there has been no restriction whatever to the bearing of arms, and they have ceased to be the privilege of esquires, armigeri, or in fact of any particular class. One relic of earlier times remains, which is, that no person in this country, be he a nobleman or a commoner, can obtain a similar coat of arms

to any which is already registered at the Herald's College ; but a difference either in the charge, the colour of the shield, or in the bearing of an ordinary, is added. During the period when the feudal system prevailed in this country, the distinctions in the coat armour of the barons and knights were watched with the greatest jealousy ; and, to usurp the armorial ensigns of another person, was an offence of great magnitude, punishable with a fine and other penalties.

The heraldic visitations are still received as evidence of pedigree, for, besides the blazonry of arms which was inserted, an authentic pedigree of every family entitled to bear arms was added ; thus the visitations were of more utility than would at first appear, and they have often been serviceable in the trials of actions relating to the real property of this country.

The necessity for heraldic ensigns having ceased, this science, if it may be so called, has lost that interest which it formerly possessed ; yet, as the nobility and landed proprietors still continue to use the arms borne by their ancestors for many generations, it may, perhaps, be profitable to be able to enunciate a coat of arms in heraldic language, and to understand the rules on which the science rests.

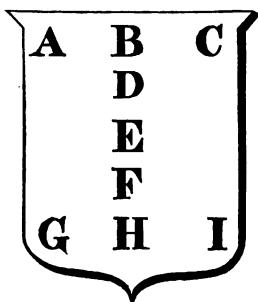
As auxiliary to the study of antiquities, heraldry must ever be of some value ; for there is scarcely a castle, a monastery, or a college, which is not decorated with the arms of the founder. Again,

the sealing of deeds was long anterior to the signing of them, for at that early period, few, except ecclesiastics, were able to write their names ; they were, however, most scrupulous about their seals, and rarely used any other than those on which their arms were engraved. We are enabled, by deciphering the old seals, on deeds, often to know by whom they were executed ; and by referring to the visitations, we can see where they resided, and what property they possessed.

HERALDRY.

THE ESCUTCHEON.

THE escutcheon, or shield, derived from the Latin word *scutum*, means the shield used in war, on which the arms were originally borne ; the surface of the escutcheon is called the field, and on this are certain places called the points and abatements of an escutcheon, which are named according to their position in the field. This can only be clearly understood by a diagram of the shield :—



- A, is the dexter chief.
- B, the precise middle chief.
- C, the sinister point.
- D, the honour point.
- E, the fess point.
- F, the nombril point.
- G, the dexter base.
- H, the dexter middle base.
- I, the sinister base point.

An abatement is an accidental mark annexed to coat armour, showing some dishonourable quality

or stain in the bearer, whereby the dignity of the coat armour is abased.

OF BLAZONING.

The skill of armoury consists in blazoning and marshalling. By the former is understood the displaying of a coat of arms in its proper colours and metals; by the latter the joining of different arms in one shield.

In blazoning a coat of arms, it is proper to begin with the field, and then to proceed to the charges; and if there are different charges, to name those which are predominant and lying next to the field, and then those which are more remote.

Tincture, according to Guillim, “is a variable hue of arms, and is as well common to difference of arms as to arms themselves, and the same is distributed into colours and furs.”

Coats of arms are blazoned by metals and colours when they belong to gentlemen, knights, and baronets; with precious stones by the nobility; and by planets, when they belong to sovereign princes; but in modern practice, coats of arms are generally blazoned in metals and colours.

There are nine metals and colours:—

Metals and Colours.	Precious Stones.	Planets.
Or	Topaz	Sol
Argent	Pearl	Luna
Gules	Ruby	Mars

Metals and Colours.	Precious Stones.	Planets.
Azure	Sapphire	Jupiter
Sable	Diamond	Saturn
Vert	Emerald	Venus
Purpure	Amethyst	Mercury
Tenne	Jacinth	Dragon's Head
Sanguine	Sardonyx	Dragon's Tail

The two last colours do not occur in English heraldry, except in abatements.

Sable is expressed by horizontal and perpendicular lines.

Or (gold) is expressed by a blank shield covered with dots or points; Argent (white) is expressed by a blank shield; Gules (red) is represented by perpendicular lines drawn from the chief to the base; Azure (blue) by horizontal lines drawn from one side of the shield to the other; Vert (green) by lines drawn diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base; Purpure (purple) by lines drawn from the sinister chief to the dexter base; Tenne, or Tawny (a bright colour composed of red and yellow), is expressed by lines similar to purpure—this colour is much in use in French heraldry; Sanguine, or Murrey, is chiefly used by the Knights of the Bath, but rarely occurs in coat armour.

There are five furs:—The first, Ermine, wherein the field is argent and the powdering is sable; Ermines, when the field is sable and the powdering argent; in Erminois the field is or, the powdering sable; Pean, when the field is sable and the powdering or. Vair, or Verrey, which is of two

sorts—in one the colours are argent or azure, where it is only necessary to blazon the field vair; but if compounded of any other colours, then the field is described as vairy of such and such a colour, naming them. This fur is represented by small escutcheons ranged in a line, so that the base of one colour is opposite to the base of another. Potent counter potent is a field covered with figures resembling the head of a crutch,—this is also called a fur.

The Charge, according to Matthew Carter, “is that which possesseth the field, whether it be sensitive or vegetable, natural or artificial, and is placed either throughout all the superficies of the escutcheon, or else in some special part of the same.”

OF THE ORDINARIES.

The ordinaries consist of lines differently composed, and according to the formation of these lines, the ordinaries receive their shapes and variation of names. These lines are either right or crooked; there are eight varieties—engrailed, invected, waved, embattled, nebulé, indented, dancette: of those with straight lines are composed the honourable ordinaries, and the rewards and abatements of honour.

The ordinaries, from their frequent use, are most material to the science of heraldry; they consist of

the cross, the chief, the fess, the bar, the pale, the chevron, the bend, the saltire, and the escutcheon.

The Cross occupies the fifth part of the escutcheon, but if charged the third; it is borne engrailed, inverted, wavy, or between a charge.

The Chief is formed by a horizontal line, and contains the third part of the escutcheon; in depth its dimension is the fillet. This ordinary hath generally been granted to those who have distinguished themselves in the civil and military service of their country;—where this occurs it is called a chief of augmentation. Examples of this occur in the arms of Lord Nelson, the Duke of Marlborough, and others.

The Fess is formed by two horizontal lines across the shield, of which it occupies the third part, and the exact centre. The Bar differs from the fess, in that it contains the fifth part of the shield; it is divided into the Closet, which contains half the bar, and the Barulet, which is half of the closet.

The Pale contains the third part of the escutcheon, and consists of two perpendicular lines drawn from the top to the base of the shield; its diminutive is the Pallet, which is half of the pale.

The Chevron occupies the fifth part of the shield; it is subdivided into the Chevronel, which contains half of a chevron, and the Couple Close, which is the fourth part of the chevron.

The Bend contains the fifth part of the shield; it is divided into the Bendlet, which occupies the eighth part of the shield; into a Cost, which is the

fourth part ; and into a Ribbon, the half of a cost. To these must be added the Bend-sinister, which goes diagonally across the shield, from the sinister chief to the dexter base; it is the usual badge of illegitimacy in this country.

The Saltire contains the fifth part of the shield, but if charged, then the third ; and it is borne engrailed, inverted, or otherwise, and also between any charges.

An Inescutcheon contains the fifth part of the shield, and it is placed in the centre or fess point ; it is also called an Escutcheon of Pretence, and is borne by those who have married an heiress.

The Pile is an honourable bearing, although not reckoned as an ordinary : it consists of two lines formed like a wedge, issuing from the middle chief, and extending with an acute angle almost to the middle base.

Partitions, according to the author of *The Art of Heraldry*, "are such in which there is no tincture, that is, metal, colour, or fur, predominating, and they are formed of sundry lines occasioning counter-changing and transmutation ; and these kinds of bearing are subject to be borne wavy, engrailed, or the like." A few examples may be given :—Party per pale, argent and gules, borne by the family of Waldegrave ; per bend embattled, argent and gules, by the Earls of Cork ; quarterly, ermine and sable, by the Earls of Chesterfield ; and gyronny of eight, or and sable, borne by the Campbell family.

OF CROSSES.

The Cross being, according to Matthew Carter, the most honourable bearing, it is proper to state some of the names of the principal crosses used in coat armour : of these there are—the plain cross ; cross potent, resembling the head of a crutch ; cross potent fitchy, borne by Ethelred, king of the West Saxons ; pattée or formée, borne by the Berkeley family; buttonée, resembling the trefoil ; flory raguly, appearing like two trunks of trees, wavy ; cercelée, curling at the ends ; cross fitchy engrailed ; tau (like the Greek letter) pall, the arms of the Arch-episcopal * See of York. These are, however, only some of the principal crosses used in coat armour : there are more than thirty varieties.

The Chiefs vary according to the lines composing them, as straight, engrailed, invected, embattled, &c., and may be borne plain or charged ; the same observation applies to the fess, the bar, and to all the other ordinaries. If there are more than one of these ordinaries in a coat they must be blazoned ; thus :—if two bendlets or more, bendy of so many as it is ; if two or three bars, barry of so many as there are in the field.

* Patriarchal, Calvary, crosslet fitchy, Fimbriated, Patonce, Avelane, Anchored, Moline, Furché, Lambeaux, of Malta, &c.

THE BORDURE.

The Bordure has always been considered a very honourable bearing ; it goes round, and parallel to, the boundary of the shield. It is borne indented, engrailed, &c., the same as any of the ordinaries ; but there are some particular bordures which require notice, as—a bordure gobonated, when composed of one row of squares of two colours ; counter compony, when composed of two rows of squares ; enaluron, when charged with birds ; enurney, when charged with beasts ; entoyre, when charged with dead or artificial things.

Some examples occur in old books of Heraldry, of part of the arms or quarterings being borne in the bordure : thus—John Mountford, Duke of Britaine and Earl of Richmond, 19th year of Richard II., bore checky or and azure a bordure of England and canton ermine ; so Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter, bore the arms of England, with a bordure of France. (See *Union of Honour*, pp. 37 and 143, edit. 1640.)

The Orle is a diminutive of the bordure, and goes round the shield at some distance from its edges.

The Tressure is half the breadth of the orle, and is borne flory and counterflory ; it passes round the shield in the same shape and form of the escutcheon, and is borne double, and sometimes treble ; it frequently occurs in the coat armour of the Scottish

nobility, and is also borne in the arms of the Kingdom of Scotland.

FORMS OF AUGMENTATION AND ADDITION.

These consist of—the Canton, occupying a third of the chief: the Quarter, which, as its name implies, occupies a quarter of the shield: the Escutcheon: the Flanche, which is formed of an arched line drawn from the upper angle of the escutcheon to the base point of one side, and so on to the other; flanches are always borne double: the Gyron, a triangular figure composed of two lines, one diagonally from the dexter chief angle to the centre of the shield; the other horizontal, from the dexter side of the shield meeting the other line: and the Star.

These bearings are found in the arms of many of those who have distinguished themselves in the service of their country, whether as statesmen or as warriors:—sable, a star of eight rays between two flanches, by Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamshire; argent, a canton sable, were the arms of Sutton, Lord Lexington. Moreover, he who had taken prisoner in war a nobleman, or gentleman entitled to bear arms, was, by the laws of Chivalry, allowed to bear the arms of the vanquished enemy in a canton; thus Sir John Clarke bore in a canton the arms of the Duke de Longueville, whom he had

conquered at the battle of Bomi, 5th year of Henry VIII.

Examples of Ordinaries joined together continually occur in heraldry, as the chevron joined with the pale, or the fess with one or two chevrons, or the pale with the bar; thus—or, a fess between two chevrons, borne by Lisle, of Warwickshire; argent, a pile debruised, with a chevron, counter-changed, argent and sable, borne by the family of Otway.

DISTINCTIONS OF HOUSES.

These distinctions began about the time of Richard II. According to Nisbet, “in the tenth and eleventh centuries armorial bearings were single and plain, consisting of few figures;—for the distinctions used as marks of cadence were rare, and the practice of marshalling them either with some of the charges, or with the exterior ornaments of other families, was not then in use.” The elder son during the life of his father bears a label; the second son a crescent; the third son a mullet; the fourth, a martlet; the fifth, an annulet; the sixth a fleur-de-lis; the seventh, a rose; the eighth, a cross moline; the ninth a double quatrefoil.

The first son of the second house bears a crescent charged with a label, during his father’s life only; the second son of the second house, a crescent charged with another crescent; the third

son of the second house, a crescent charged with a mullet; the fourth son of the second house, a crescent charged with a martlet; and so on.

Four Helmets are used in heraldry, upon which the crest is invariably placed. The first is the helmet of a sovereign prince, and is full faced, garde visure; the second is the helmet used by the nobility, which is in profile, open faced, and garde visure; the third is the helmet of a knight or baronet, with the beaver open, and without guards; the fourth is the helmet of an esquire, which is borne in the profile, with the beaver close.

The Crest is the highest part of a coat of arms, and is placed on a wreath. To state what animals, birds, or things are borne as crests, would be beyond the compass of this paper; but it may be stated that every charge which is met with in coat armour, can likewise be borne as a crest, although generally parts of animals or birds, &c. are more commonly adopted as crests, than the whole.

Supporters are ornaments placed on either side of the shield to support it, and consist generally of animals, birds, or figures; they are used by the nobility, and by Nova Scotia baronets, and it is said that the chiefs of the Highland clans and many of the old Irish families have a prescriptive right to the use of supporters.

The Motto is a short sentence, usually in Latin, French, or English, inserted in a scroll below and sometimes above the arms, and this may be adopted or discontinued at pleasure.

Examples of Ordinaries.

1. Argent, a saltier gules. [Fitzgerald.]
2. Gules, on a saltire argent, a rose of the first.
[Nevill Lord Braybrooke, and by the
Earl of Abergavenny.]
3. Azure, a saltire voided, between four spears'
heads erect or. [Harbin of Newton.]
4. Argent, a saltire between four roses gules.
[Napier of Pennard.]
5. Argent, a bend engrailed, sable. [Radclyffe.]
6. Argent, a bend wavy, sable.
[Earl of Portsmouth.]
7. Gules, a chevron vaire, argent and sable.
[Knyfton.]
8. Ermine, two chevrons azure. [Bagot.]
9. Sable, a bend flory, counterflory argent.
[Highlord.]
10. Azure, a bend cotised, between six crosses
pattée, or. [Bingham.]
11. Paly of six, or and azure, a canton ermine.
[Earl of Ferrers.]
12. Azure, a fess or. [Eliot of Cornwall.]
13. Argent, a fess indented, sable.
[Earl of De la Warr.]
14. Ermine, on a chief indented, azure, three Ducal
coronets or. [Bulwer Lytton.]
15. Argent, on a pile azure, six lioncels rampant,
three, two, and one, or. [Savage.]

16. Ermine, on a pile, gules, a leopard's head jessant de lis, or. [Terry.]
17. Argent, on a chief, gules, two mullets or. [St. John.]
18. Barry of ten pieces or and sable, over all a coronet in bend vert. [Borne by Peter of Savoy, uncle to Queen Eleanor, wife of Henry III., created Earl of Rutland.]
19. Argent, a cross patonce, voided, gules. [Pilkington.]
20. Azure, a cross flory argent between four mullets pierced, or. [Helyar of Coker, Somerset.]

OF CHARGES.

We have next to speak of Charges, which may either consist of animals, birds, fishes, monsters, trees, &c., or they may be formed of things artificial, such as are made for Man, or his use; or the ensigns of dignity, both temporal and ecclesiastical; or those things which relate to military actions, both at sea and on land.

OF ANIMALS.

Of animals, the most honourable are those of prey: as, the lion, the wolf, the boar, &c.; and from the

different postures in which they are borne, they receive a different kind of blazoning: and first, of the lion; this is borne in different postures—*couchant*, signifying sovereignty; *rampant*, magnificent; *passant*, signifying resolution; *gardant*, prudence; *saliant*, valour; *sejant*, counsel; the *regardant*, circumspection.

The *Lion* is the hieroglyphic of heroes and illustrious* “princes; denoting dominion, command, magnanimity, vigilance, strength.” Parts of lions are also borne in coat armour,—as demi-lions, demi-lions rampant, lions’ heads, jambs, &c.

The teeth, claws, or talons of lions, and all beasts of prey, are called their arms, and are also blazoned of a different colour; thus, lions are said to be armed with talons, the boar with tusks; stags are said to be attired. One more rule is to be observed as to lions; “that if above one lion be in the field, they must be termed lioncels, that is, young lions; because the spirit of the lion is full of majesty, and admits no co-partnership in one territory.”

Two heraldic terms which continually occur in the blazoning of animals, “couped” and “erased,” require explanation: the former is a term for any charge that is borne cut evenly off; the latter, when it appears torn, or plucked off from its natural part.

The *Stag*. The Stag is borne in different postures, as tripping or walking, at gaze, or lodged

* “Sphere of Gentry.”

when lying down. Parts of this animal are also borne; and when the head of the stag or other beast is placed full-faced, it is called cabossed. “The stag exceedeth all other beasts in swiftness ; he performeth more by wit than strength,” and is the symbol of long life.

The *Boar* is generally borne passant, and is the emblem of sensuality : yet Guillim says, “he is absolute champion amongst beasts, bearing offensive and defensive weapons, and is one that useth himself to hardships.”

The *Elephant* is rarely borne in coat armour ; it is the emblem of fidelity, justice, and piety ; it has been granted as an augmentation to some who have distinguished themselves in the service of their country. An elephant’s head was borne by General Eliot, Lord Heathfield, the heroic defender of Gibraltar. This animal also is found in the coat armour of the celebrated Lord Clive, of Plassey.

The *Wolf* is borne passant or saliant, when leaping on his prey, and is often found in the achievements of Welsh families.

Dogs are esteemed very honourable charges : of these, the Talbot dog is borne by many of the old nobility ; the greyhound is always borne courant, in pursuit of his prey.

The *Bull* is the ringleader amongst other beasts, and is privileged to range free in all pastures. It is said that the Athenians, to express their gratitude for the labours of the Ox, stamped its figure on the coin called the *Drachma*.

The *Horse* is so well known, that no observation is required on this charge; the most poetical description of his characteristics is found in the Book of Job: “Hast thou given the horse strength, hast thou clothed his neck with thunder?” * * * “He paweth in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength; he goeth on to meet the armed men.” (Chap. xxxix., v. 19, 21.)

The *Tiger* is a beast of great cruelty and swiftness; it is often found in the coat armour of noble families.

The *Cat* is the emblem of liberty, and was adopted by the Dutch as their ensign in their heroic struggle against the Spanish monarchy. There are several other animals found in coat armour, as the *Bear*, the *Mule*, &c., examples of some of which will be found in the following pages.

Examples of Lions.

1. Gules, a lion rampant, within a bordure engrailed or. [Earl of Shrewsbury.]
2. Gules, a lion rampant, regardant, or. [Cadogan.]
3. Sable, a lion rampant argent on a canton of the last, a cross gules. [The Duke of Marlborough.]
4. Or, three lioncels in pale, sable, armed and langued, gules. [Carew.]
5. Or, two lions passant, gules. [Strange, of Norfolk.]

6. Gules, three lions rampant, argent, on a canton sable, a fret or.
[Buckland, of Gurney Court.]
7. Argent, three lions rampant, azure. *[Mildmay.]*
8. Argent, a lion rampant, sable.
[Stapleton, of Grey's Court.]
9. Or, a lion rampant, per fess azure and gules, armed and langued, argent. *[Sadleir of Standon, of which family was Sir Ralph Sadleir, the last Banneret who lived in England.]*
10. Argent, on a cross gules, five lioncels rampant, or. *[Audin, of Dorchester.]*
11. Gules, on a pale or, a lion rampant, azure.
[Darnall.]
12. Ermine, a lion saliant, gules. *[Worley.]*
13. A lion tricorporated issuing out of the corners of the field, and meeting under one head in fess, or. *[Earl of Lancaster, A.D. 1267.]*
14. Gules, a lion couchant, between six cross crosslets, argent. *[Tynte, of Hallswell.]*
15. Per pale azure and gules, three lions rampant, argent. *[Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, and by the Jones family, of Stowey, Somerset.]*
16. Gules, a bezant between three demi-lions rampant, couped, argent.
[Bennet, of Rougham Hall.]
17. Azure, a chevron between three lions' heads erased, or.
[Wyndham, of Dinton, Wilts.]

18. Gules, three lions' jambs or paws erased, argent. [*Newdigate.*]
19. Sable, two lions' paws issuing out of a dexter and sinister base, points erect in form of a chevron, gules. [*Frampton.*]
20. Argent, three lions' tails erased, gules. [*Corke.*]

ANIMALS.

Other Examples.

1. Gules, an elephant passant, argent. [*Elphinstone.*]
2. Argent, three bulls passant, sable. [*Earl of Shaftesbury.*]
3. Argent, three bulls' heads erased, sable. [*Viscount Massarene.*]
4. Vert, on a chevron, between three bucks tripping, or, as many trefoils slipped, gules. [*Robinson.*]
5. Sable, three bucks' heads cabossed, argent, attired, or. [*Duke of Devonshire.*]
6. Azure, a fess between three tigers' heads erased, or. [*Hunloke, of Wingerworth Hall.*]
7. Azure, three leopards' heads couped, or. [*From a monument in Lincoln's Inn Chapel.*]
8. Argent, a chevron between three leopards' faces, sable. [*Newport, Earl of Bradford,*
A.D. 1675.]

9. Argent, a boar passant, gules, armed, or.
[*Trewarthen*.]
10. Argent, an unicorn sejant, sable, horned, or.
[*Hurling*.]
11. Argent, three boars' heads erased and erect, sable, langued, gules.
[*Booth, Earl of Stamford*.]
12. Azure, a toison d'or within a tressure of Scotland.
[*Jason, of Wilts*.]
13. Argent, three horses' heads erased, and a chief, gules.
[*Slade*.]
14. Argent, a bear rampant, sable, tusked, or.
[*Barnard*.]
15. Argent, three bears' heads erased, sable, muzzled, or.
[*Langham*.]
16. Argent, three cats a mountain passant, in pale, sable.
[*Cottesbrooke*.]
17. Or, a wolf rampant, azure.
[*Lovell*.]
18. Vert, a tortoise passant, argent.
[*Gawdy*.]
19. Sable, three talbots passant, argent.
[*Horner, of Mell's Park*.]
20. Gules, a goat passant, argent.
[*Baker*.]
21. Gules, three greyhounds courant in pale argent, collared of the field.
[*Mauleverer*.]
22. Ermine, on a fess gules, a fox passant, or.
[*Proby*.]
23. Gules, a chevron between three hedgehogs, argent.
[*Claxton*.]
24. Gules, an ass passant, within a bordure argent.
[*Moyle*.]

OF BIRDS.

Of Birds, the most honourable are those of prey, especially the eagle; and they are borne standing, flying,—or if their wings are not open or displayed, they are called close. All birds of prey, as the eagle, the falcon, the hawk, should be termed armed; domestic birds, as the cock, swan, goose, are termed beaked, and membered;—and the arming or membering is always of a different colour to the bird itself.

Examples.

1. Sable, a goshawk argent, armed, jelloped, and belled, or. [Bolton.]
2. Azure, a pelican, wounded; the wings expanded, or. [Wakering, Staffordshire.]
3. Azure, three storks, rising, argent. [Gibson.]
4. Or, a raven proper. [Corbet, Salop.]
5. Barry of eight azure and gules, over all an eagle with two heads displayed, gules. [Speke.]
6. Argent, six ostrich feathers, sable, three, two, and one. [Jarvis.]
7. Argent, a fess embattled azure, between three cocks' heads erased, gules. [Alcock.]
8. Gules, three falcons argent, armed and belled, or. [Sir W. Atherton.]
9. Argent, a cock gules, armed, crested, and jelloped, or. [Brougham, Sussex.]

10. Sable, three heathcocks, argent, membered,
gules. [Hathi.]
11. Argent, three owls, sable. [Brigg, Lincoln.]
12. Azure, three cormorants, or. [Scagus.]
13. Azure, three shovellers' heads erased, argent.
[Lacy, Cornwall.]
14. Azure, three peacocks' heads erased, or.
[Baconsthorp.]
15. Sable, three swans' necks argent, membered,
gules. [Colley.]
16. Azure, three eagles displayed, or.
[The Sovereign Prince of Leinin-
gen, K.G.]
17. Ermine, an eagle displayed, gules.
[Sir H. Beddingfield.]
18. Argent, three bats' wings proper. [Baston.]
19. Sable, eight martlets, argent, three, two, two,
and one. [Stanton.]
20. Argent, a cross between four eagles displayed,
gules. [Sir H. Strachey, Bart., and by
Richard Strachey, Esquire, of Ash-
wick Grove, Somerset.]

OF FISHES.

Fishes are borne in different postures; as naiant, swimming, upright, embowed, extended, endorsed, trianguled, and fretted.

All fishes which are borne feeding, should be termed, in blazon, vorant, or devouring.

Examples.

1. Sable, three trouts hauriant, a chief or.

[*Kitson.*]

2. Gules, a mermaid proper, attiring herself with her glass, crined and finned, or. [*Prestwiche.*]
 3. Or, three dolphins hauriant, azure. [*Vandeput.*]
 4. Gules, three lucies hauriant, argent.

[*Earl of Northumberland.*]

Matilda, sister and heir of Anthony Lord Lucy, gave all her lands to the heirs male of Lord Percy, her second husband,—temp. Ric. II.

5. Argent, three eels naiant in pale sable.

[*Ellis.*]

6. Sable, three salmons hauriant, argent.

[*Salmon.*]

7. Argent, two barbels hauriant respecting each other, sable. [*Colston.*]

8. Three trouts proper, fretted in a triangle, argent.

[*Troutbeck.*]

9. Argent, two lobsters' claws in saltire, the dexter surmounted of the sinister, gules.

[*Tregarthick.*]

10. Argent, a chevron engrailed, sable, between three crevices, gules.

11. Argent, on St. George's Cross, gules, five escallops, or. [*Villiers.*]

The scallop shell is a very common charge, and was the ensign of the pilgrims in their expedi-

tion to the Holy Land, and was carried on their hoods and hats.

12. Gules, six escallops or, three, two, and one.

[*Borne by Lord Scales, A.D. 1299.*

CELESTIAL CHARGES.

Celestial charges may be either angels, cherubims, or the like, or any of the Heavenly bodies ; but if the latter, then it should be considered in what state or condition such planet appears to be : as the sun, whether in his meridian or eclipse ; or the moon, whether in her decrease or increase.

Celestials are borne single, or upon or between any of the ordinaries.

Examples.

1. Luna upon a chevron ; Saturn, three angels kneeling, habited in long robes, close girt, with their hands conjoined and elevated, and their wings displayed, Sol.

[*Maellock, Prince of Wales.*

2. A virgin standing on the Moon, clothed and crowned with stars crystal, within the Sun, topaz. [*The order of Bourbon, or Knights of our Lady, A.D. 1360.*

“ *Gaude Virgo abdens Seraphinum lumen et alnum,
Sol oriens, lucem sidereum obtenebrat.*”

“ By Luna, according to the author of the ‘Sphere of Gentry,’ they also understood the Sun ;

for though they be different planets, yet they be but one luminary; for the Moon has her light from the Sun, therefore she is sometimes called sister, and daughter to Phœbus, and is painted with a torch and arrows, with wings, to show her motion. She is the same with Diana, and the patroness of women, in imitation of whom the poet Virgil describes Penthesilea, the queen of the Amazons:

“Dicit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis
Penthesilea furens, mediisque in millibus ardet.”
VIRG., ÆN. 1.

3. Or, three crescents sable, on a canton of the second, a ducal crown of the first.

[Borne by the Hedges family, of Wedmore, and by the late George Hedges, Esq., of High Littleton, Somerset.]

4. Azure, the sun in full glory. [St. Clair.]
5. Sable, a fess wavy between the two pole-stars, argent. [Drake.]
6. Azure, the sun in splendour, or. [Kerr.]
7. Azure, one ray of the sun issuing out of the dexter corner of the escutcheon bendways proper. [Aldam.]
8. Azure, a star of sixteen points, or. [Huitson.]
9. Gules, a chief argent, on the lower part a cloud, the rays of the sun issuing therefrom, proper. [Lecson.]
10. Sable, a sun or, between nine stars argent, three, two, three, and one.

[Baillie of Jerriswood.]

OF MONSTERS.

Monstrous creatures, such as are “exorbitant from the general course of nature, either for quality or essence, and which are either amphibious, or of a more prodigious shape, being formed or deformed with the confused shapes of creatures of different kinds and qualities.” Of these charges a great variety occur in heraldry, but perhaps monstrous creatures are more used for crests than as charges in coat armour.

The Griffin partakes of an eagle in the fore-part, and a lion in the hinder part; the Wivern, a monstrous creature, has the wings and legs of a fowl, and the tail of a serpent; the Cockatrice partakes of the cock and the serpent; the Harpy, which has the face of a woman with the wings and body of a bird,—this monster is mentioned by Virgil, in the *Æneid* :—

“—— Strophades Graio stant nomine dictæ,
Insulæ Ionio in magno; quas dira Celæno,
Harpyiæque colunt aliæ, Phineïa postquam
Clausæ domus, mensasque metu liqueæ priores.”
“ Virginei volucrum vultus, fædissima ventris
Proluvies, unceæque manus ———”

Æneid iii., 210—216.

An heraldic Tiger passant, gules, maned, or, is found in the armorial ensigns of the Bourne family, of Stalmine Hall, Lancaster, seated there in 1610, and of Dalby Park, Lincolnshire.

Examples.

1. Sable, three man tigers, ermine.

[*Beadon, of Highlands, Somerset.*

2. Argent, a wivern, wings displayed, gules.
[*Drake.*]
3. Party per pale, or, and azure, on a chevron between three griffins' heads erased, four fleurs-de-lis, all counterchanged.
[*The arms of Trinity College, Oxon.*]
4. Argent, on a bend, gules, three men's heads horned, or.
[*Wittal, Yorkshire.*]
5. Per pale vert, and gules, a griffin segreant, or.
[*Collins.*]
6. Argent, three dragons' heads erased, vert, each holding in its mouth a dexter hand erased proper, dropping blood.
[*Byam, of Antigua.*]
7. Vert, on a chevron, between three unicorns' heads erased proper, three crescents, gules.
[*Clowes.*]
8. Sable, a griffin passant between three crescents, argent.
[*D'Aeth.*]
9. Sable, a cockatrice displayed, argent, membered and jelloped, gules.
[*Buggin.*]
10. Argent, a griffin rampant, with wings displayed, sable.
[*Morgan.*]
11. Azure, a harpy volant, crined, or.
[*This coat is in the Church of Huntingdon.*]
12. Per chevron gules and or, three sea dragons ducally crowned, counterchanged. [*Easton.*]

OF TREES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Trees and vegetables are much used in heraldry, and under this head may be comprised all trees, flowers, plants, leaves, and fruits.

Some trees, according to Guillim, “are more proper to hot countries—as the frankincense tree to Arabia; the balsam, myrrh, nutmeg, mace, and pepper to India; the plane tree to Egypt and Arabia.”

A tree is said to be eradicated when it appears to be forcibly dragged from its roots.

Of herbs, some are nutritive, others not. Of the first, those which produce grain, as wheat, rye, barley, &c., are most usual in coat armour. Amongst flowers, the fleur-de-lis is of most esteem, having been, from the first institution of arms, the bearing of sovereign princes.

Examples.

1. Or, on a mount vert, a tree proper, on a chief gules, a crescent between two mullets argent.
[*Bosanquet, of Broxbournbury.*]
2. Argent, an oak tree eradicated, vert, acorned, or.
[*Kimberley.*]
3. Gules, the trunk of a tree eradicated and couped, sprouting out two branches, argent.
[*Stockden.*]
4. Argent, a fess engrailed between three cinque-foils, sable, all within a bordure of the last.
[*Lord Foley.*]

5. Azure, a cinquefoil ermine within a bordure, or. [Astley *Lord Hastings*.]
6. Azure, a garb, or. [Grosvenor.]
7. Azure, issuing out of a mount in base, three wheat-stalks bladed and eared, proper. [Garzoni, of *Venice*.]
8. Gules, on a bend argent, three rye-stalks of the first. [Rye.]
9. Sable, three laurel leaves slipped, or. [Leveson.]
10. Or, a fess gules, between three olive branches proper. [Roundel.]
11. Or, a fleur-de-lis, azure. [Lord Portman.]
12. Per pale argent, and gules, three fleurs-de-lis and a label in chief, all counterchanged. [Scobell, of *Kingwell*.]
13. Sable, on a cross between four fleurs-de-lis, argent, five pheons, azure. [Bankes, of *Corfe Castle*.]
14. Argent, on a saltire sable, five fleurs-de-lis, or. [Hawkins.]
15. Argent, a chevron sable, between three columbines slipped proper. [Hall.]
16. Argent, three thistles proper, on a chief indented azure, three goldfinches volant proper. [Goldfinch.]
17. Ermine, a rose, gules. [Beverley.]
18. Argent, on a bend sable, three roses of the field. [Carey.]
19. Argent, on a canton gules, a rose or, barbed proper. [Bradston.]

20. Gules, a chevron ermine, between three apples, or. [Pine.

OF THE PARTS OF MAN'S BODY.

The whole or parts of Man's body are frequently borne in heraldry, as the head, the heart, the hands, and the legs; but few examples of the entire human figure occur, and these are chiefly confined to foreign heraldry, and to monastic seals, the representation of the Virgin Mary being continually found on conventional achievements.

Examples.

1. Or, a king enthroned on his royal seat azure, crowned and sceptred, and invested of the first, the doublings of his robes ermine.
[*City of Seville, Spain.*]
2. Azure, the Virgin Mary, with her Son in her right arm, and a sceptre in her left hand, all or. [Bishopric of *Salisbury.*]
3. Gules, a Saracen's head erased at the neck proper, wreathed about the temples, sable and argent. [Mostyn.]
4. Gules, three dexter arms conjoined at the shoulders, and flexed in triangle, or.
[*Tremaine.*]
5. Or, on a chevron gules, three human skulls of the field. [Bolter.]

6. Azure, three sinister hands couped, argent.
[*Malmais*.]

7. Or, a man's leg couped at the middle of the
thigh, azure. [*Haddan*.]

8. Azure, a pale or, guttée de sang. [*Player*.
These drops are seldom borne by themselves,
but upon *or*, with some of the ordinaries.

Guttée de Sang signifies drops of blood.....gules.

Guttée de Larmes, drops of tearsazure.

Guttée d'Eau, drops of waterargent.

Guttée de Poix drops of pitchsable.

Guttée d'Or, drops of goldor.

9. Or, a heart proper, a chief sable. [*Scambler*.]

10. Sable, two shin bones saltire ways, the sinister
surmounted of the dexter, argent. [*Newton*.]

OF CIVIL ARTIFICIAL THINGS.

These charges relate to those things which are made for man, or for his use ; or to the ensigns of dignity, both temporal and ecclesiastical, or to professions. A few examples under each variety will be given ; but, as an old heraldic author says, —“these charges are nearly as numerous as the conceits of ingenuity. I shall propose some, and let the eye of the observing student make up the defects of the rest.” [*Analysis of Honour*, p. 248.]

Examples.

1. Argent, a mount environed with a circle, and
ensigned with a cross, Avellane gules.

2. Argent, a mantle of estate, gules, doubled ermine garnished with strings, tasselled of the same. [Brecknock.]
3. Sable, an Imperial crown, or.
4. Or, six annulets, three, two, and one sable. [Lowther.]
5. Gules, three Catherine wheels argent on a chief of the second, a bull's head couped, sable. [Matthews.]
6. Argent, a maunch sable. [Lord Hungerford.]
This was the ancient sleeve of a garment.
7. Argent, a chevron between three maunches, sable. [Mansel, of Glamorganshire.]
8. Azure, a plough in fess, argent. [Kroge.]
9. Argent, three weaver's shuttles sable, tipped and furnished with their quills of yarn, or. [Shuttleworth.]
10. Sable, three bells, argent, [Porter.]
11. Argent, three bugle horns, stringed, gules garnished, or. [Bellingham.]
12. Sable, a fret argent. [Harrington.]
13. Or, fretty gules, a canton ermine. [Noel.]
14. Ermine, on a cross quarterly pierced, argent, four fer de molins, sable. [Turner.]
15. Argent, three cups covered, or. [Butler.]
16. Azure, a chevron between three lozenges, or. [Hyde, Earl of Clarendon.]
17. Argent, on a bend gules, cotised sable, three horse-shoos of the first. [Ferrers, of Skellingthorpe.]

18. Argent, a saltire sable on a chief gules, three cushions, or. [Johnstone, of Clutton.]
19. Gules, three stirrups, or. [Scudamore.]
20. Argent, a roundel, gules.

This is a charge much used in heraldry, and is in the shape of a plate; it requires some further explanation, as it is always blazoned, and takes its name from its colour ; thus :

Bezants	Or.
Pellets	Sable.
Torteaux	Gules.
Hurts	Azure.
Pomey	Vert.
Golpe	Purpure.

21. Or, three torteaux. [Courtenay of Powderham.]
22. Argent, a cross sable between four pellets. [Clayton.]
23. Sable, ten plates, four, three, two, and one, on a chief argent, a lion passant of the first. [Bridgman.]
24. Argent, a fess sable between three hatchets proper, their handles gules. [Wray.]
25. Sable, on a chevron between three mill pecks argent, as many mullets gules. [Moseley.]
26. Azure, three levels with their plummets, or. [Colbrand.]
27. Argent, a chevron between three Palmers' scrips sable, the tassels and buckles or. [Palmer.]
28. Sable, three pickaxes, argent. [Pigott.]

OF MILITARY CHARGES.

The attention of the reader will now be directed to those examples of Military charges borne in coat armour, which relate to naval and military actions, both at sea and on land.

These charges comprise the tower, the castle, the galley, tents, bridges, banners, &c.; the cross bow, the battering ram, and the sword, which has ever been considered a very honourable charge : the morion, or helmet, and gauntlets, which are met with in the arms of knightly families.

Many persons who have distinguished themselves in the service of their country, have received military charges as an augmentation to their family ensigns.

Examples.

1. Argent, a tower, triple towered sable, on a mount proper. *[Chiverton.*

“ When the architecture extendeth all over the field it must be blazoned a castle : but if it be thus turretted, and environed by the field, then it must be blazoned a tower or castle, with so many turrets.”—*Guillim.*

2. Sable, a chevron between three tents, argent. *[Tenton.*

3. Argent, three battering rams barways proper, headed and garnished, azure. *[Earl of Abingdon, and by the late Duke of Ancaster.*

4. Sable, three swords in pile argent, hilts and pommels or. [*Borne by the Paulet family.*]
5. Ermine, a crossbow, bent in pale gules.
[*Arblaster.*]
6. Argent, a chevron gules between three morions, azure. [*Earl of Cardigan.*]
7. Argent, on a pile azure, three dexter gauntlets of the field. [*Joliffe of Ammerdown.*
Mr. Joliffe is the representative of the knightly family of Hylton.]
8. Argent, over water proper, a bridge of five arches, turreted gules, in chief, an eagle displayed, sable.
[*Sir John Lethbridge, Bart.*]
9. Sable, three scaling ladders in bend argent.
[*Shipston.*]
10. Azure, three pole-axes in pale argent, garnished, or. [*Gibbes.*]
11. Gules, three lances, erect, in fess or.
[*Earl of Amherst.*]
12. Or, a galley, sails furled, proper. [*Macleod.*]
13. Ermine, three bows strung in pale gules.
[*Bowes, of Streatlam.*]
14. Vert, on a chevron, argent, three barbed arrows' heads, sable. [*Kemys.*]
15. Sable, a portcullis, argent. [*Wingates.*]
16. Vert, three sails, argent. [*Cavel.*]
17. Argent, three spears' heads, gules, a chief, azure. [*Reyce.*]
18. Gules, an anchor in pale argent, timber or.
[*Goodreed.*]

19. Argent, a close helmet, gules, garnished or.
 [Kingsley.]

20. Gules, a chevron between three buckets, or.
 [Whitwell.]

21. Gules, three waterbougets, argent. [Roos.]

22. Or, three chaplets, vert. [Richardson.]

Chaplets were given by the Romans as a reward for military services performed, and they were of different sorts: thus, the corona ovalis of myrtle, for a victory gained with little hazard; corona ob-sidialis, which was made of grass, was given to him who had preserved an army besieged: corona civica, to him who had saved a citizen from the enemy; and the corona olivarum, presented to the victors at the Olympic games. This is referred to by Virgil, in the Georgics—

“Seu quis Olympiacæ miratus præmia palmae.”
 VIRG., GEOR. lib. iii. 49.

In conclusion, we would wish very shortly to explain the meaning of the term marshalling, which is defined by Guillim “to be an orderly disposing of sundry coat armours, pertaining to distinct families, marshalled, on account of marriage, descent, gifts of the Sovereign, &c.”

The form of bearing different coats marshalled together in one escutcheon was in use a thousand years since in France.

Impaling is the halving or dividing the shield by a perpendicular line: this applies to the mode of bearing the wife's arms, which is by dividing the shield into two equal parts; the husband's arms occupying the dexter, and the wife's the sinister side of the escutcheon.

Gerard Leigh says,—“If a man do marry two wives they shall both be placed on the left side in the same shield; the first wife's coat shall stand in the chief, and the second in the base:—if the husband shall have three wives, then the two first shall stand in the chief, the third in the base of the shield:—if he hath a fourth wife, she must participate one half of the base with the third wife.” Modern Heraldic writers do not, however, concur in this view; the more approved opinion being, that, on the death of a wife, the alliance being at an end, the husband ceases to use the arms of her family.

If the wife be an heiress, her husband bears her arms on an escutcheon of pretence in the centre of the shield.

On the death of the father, all the children are entitled to his paternal coat, but not to the arms of the mother,—unless she was an heiress, and then the children of the marriage bear their father's paternal, and their mother's paternal coat quarterly.

The practice of quartering arms is stated by Edmundson to have been first adopted in the fourteenth century. The intention is to show the descent of one family from the heiress of other

families : thus, the children of an heiress quarter her arms with their paternal coat.

In marshalling quarterings, the first quarter would be that of the earliest heiress of the family, and any quartering her descent might bring in ;— this would be placed next to the paternal arms, on the dexter side. With the second heiress, the same rule would be followed, her ensigns being placed next to the arms of the first, and so on, in order of time, following the descents of the family. When, however, there are more than four quarterings, and any one or more of those quarterings are again divided into two or more coats, such a quarter is termed a grand quarter.

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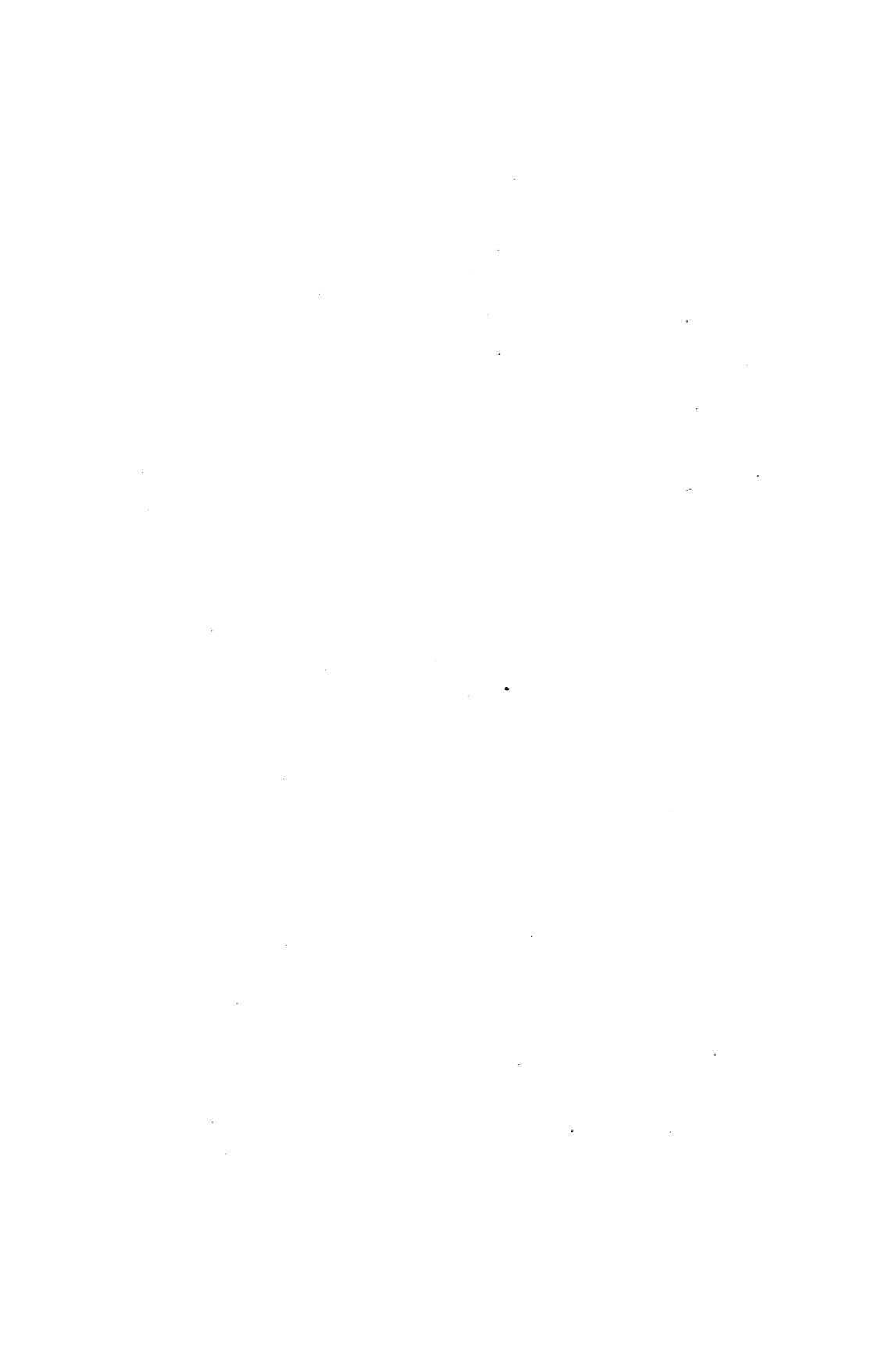
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